The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2663. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [19

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL$8,168,062 50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | S.C.MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [8

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [709

Intimations.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

(Established A.D. 1841).

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
ANALYTICAL,
FAMILY, DISPENSING, and GENERAL
CHEMISTS.
PERFUMERS.
PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS.
SEEDSMEN.
WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
CIGAR IMPORTERS, &c., &c.

Manufacturers of
AERATED WATERS
By Steam Machinery.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRY PLATES.

Apparatus, Chemicals, and Materials of all kinds suitable for Amateurs and Professionals, at Moderate Prices.

We beg to state that we import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind of the best description only—no other quality is kept in stock.

Our long experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade, and the best sources of supply, enable us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus give us an advantage which enables us to offer our constituents the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all our Specialities as compared with similar articles sold elsewhere.

☞ *We wish it to be clearly understood that our prices cannot be beaten by any other firm in the Colony; and we trust it will soon become generally known that, quality for quality, our charges all round compare favourably with local rates, and in most instances with those ruling at home.*

Experienced qualified English Assistants ONLY are employed in the preparation and dispensing of Medicines.

GOODS FOR COAST PORTS

Whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order. Most articles can now be sent by the local Parcel Post. All retail orders of the value of five dollars and upwards are sent freight or postage paid.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

THE SHANGHAI PHARMACY, SHANGHAI, 24, Nankin Road.

BOTICA INGLEZA, MANILA, Escolta, 14.

THE CANTON DISPENSARY, CANTON, Canal Road.

THE DISPENSARY, FOOCHOW.

THE DISPENSARY, HANKOW.

THE DISPENSARY, TIENTSIN.

LONDON OFFICE,
166, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1890. [1056

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1890-1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Established A.D. 1841.

WE have received our New Season's importations direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

Descriptive Catalogues for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

Orders from one Person $5 to $10 allowed 25 per cent. discount.

Orders from one Person over $10 allowed an extra 5 per cent. discount.

Single Packets at List Prices.

WATSON'S PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

By the use of these Bottles, Seeds and Goods of all kinds, that are susceptible to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good condition everywhere.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1890. [1333

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION. HONGKONG.

Captain Samuel Ashton—*President.*

SPECIAL NOTICE!

MEETINGS of this Association will be held at the MARINE HOTEL, Praya West, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 8.30 P.M.

CHESNEY DUNCAN,
Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. [1188

KUHN & CO.,

JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1078

Intimations.

CHAMPAGNES.

MAGNUMS, QUARTS, PINTS AND HALF PINTS.

POMMERY & GRENO—Sec and Extra Sec.
VEUVE CLICQUOT—Rich.
BOLLINGER & Co.—Dry and Very Dry.
KRUG & Co.—Sec and Extra Sec.
PIPER HEIDSEICK—Sec and Tres Sec.
PAUL DOMMIER & Co.—Sec.
DUC DE MONTEBELLO—Extra Sec.
BARON HUGO FILS—Cuvée Reservée.
LOUIS RENAU—White Seal.

ESTD. 1864

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,
13, Queen's Road.

W. POWELL & CO.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
FIRST SHOW OF
FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.
MONDAY, the 13th instant, and following days.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [6

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1891.
Date Block and Blotting Pad Diaries.
Dog Collars.
Wharton's Hydrographical Surveying.
Waterhouse's Photographic Reproduction of Drawings.
Badminton Library—Shooting.
" Golf.
" Tennis.
Sprinck's Pastel Painting.
Large stock of New French Novels.
Wilkinson's Photogravure.
Bentham's Flora Hongkongensis.
Watkin's Telegraph Code.
A. B. C. " "
A. " "
Ager's " "

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1890. [156

PIANOS ON HIRE. A. HAHN. PIANOS FOR SALE.

PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. [1126

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

LIST OF SMOKER'S GOODS.

CIGARETTES.—Sweet Caporals, Kinney's Straight Cuts, Full Dress Straight Cuts, Special Straight Cuts, Richmond Straight Cuts, Virginia Brights.
TOBACCOS.—Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Richmond Birds Eye, Richmond Mixture, Wills' Three Castles, Wills' Bristol Birds Eye, Dixie Chop Cut, Old Rip, Cope's Golden Cloud, Happy Thought, Dollar Brand, Star Mixture, Golden Eagle, Golden Rain.
CIGARS.—Londres, Club Londres, Regalia Chica, Media Regalia, Trabucos Finos, Conchas, Paquitas, Cometas, Habanos Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Cortados Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Little Devils, Regalia de la Reina, Habanos Finos.

CIGARETTE PAPERS.—Job, Persan, Cosmopolite.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Pouches, Plugs for Pipes, Pipe Cleaners, Cigar and Cigarette Tubes.
A very fine stock of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Myall Wood PIPES.
A cheap lot of BRIAR PIPES from 25 cents each.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1890. [7

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW HATS.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS.
DOUBLE and SINGLE TERAI and other SOFT FELTS.
Best English-made STRAW HATS.
LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS.
TWEED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890. [139

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

TRAVELLING MEDICINE CHESTS (FOTHERGILL), containing preparations in the convenient form of the OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.
ALBOLENE, a valuable toilet luxury.
PURE FRUIT JUICES, Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry, for the preparation of SYRUPS, BEVERAGES, &c.
CRUICKSHANK'S Cholera Mixture, Anti-Dyspepsia Mixture, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Pills Gelatine Coated, Laxative, Liver, Antibilious, Antimalarial, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [892

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AUTUMN AND WINTER HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS.

WOOL, CASHMERE and MERINO PANTS and UNDERSHIRTS,
HALF HOSE.
ROWING and FOOTBALL JERSEYS and SWEATERS.
OXFORD TWILL, FRENCH PRINT and CALCUTTA SHIRTINGS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS and FANCY KNITTED VESTS.
TENNIS JERSEYS and SHIRTS.
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS.
COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BELTS.
DRESS SHIRTS, TIES, and SOCKS.
TENNIS BATS, BALLS, NETS, SHOES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [9

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. *The Opium Farm.*—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1873, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Taels.	Chees.	Hoons.	$ c.	
6	8	0	10.00	Not more than 270 Chees can be prepared from one Ball raw Opium.
3	2½	0	5.00	
0	6	2	1.00	
0	2	9	0.50	
0	1	0	0.19	
0	0	1	0.02	
1 Ball.	...		40.	

2. *The Spirit Farm.*—Including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1888.

3. *The Pawnbroking Farm.*—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. *The Gambling Restriction Farm.*—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II of 1893 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. *The Customs Farm.*—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government viz:—On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. *The Blachan Farm.*—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan.

7. *The Birds-nest Farm Darvel Bay.*—Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Madai and Segalong Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1.—The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipitong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.
2.—The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.
3.—The Simporna District from Simporna to Batu Tenagat.
4.—The West Coast District, from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.
5.—*Kudat District.*—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangmangio Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Islands of Banguey and Balambangan.
6.—*Gaya District.*—From Sampangmangio Point to Bangawan River including Tampassuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.
7.—*Padas District.*—From Kwala Penyu to Sipitong including Klias, Padas-Damit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.
8.—*The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.*—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command.
L. P. BEAUFORT,
Government Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Sandakan, 31st September, 1890. [1402

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48, Queen's Road Central. [981

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 12th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [1410

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 16th October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. [1415

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ROSETTA,"
Captain E. Crew, will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival here with the outward English mails.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1890. [3

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"ANCONA,"
Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1890. [3

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"AIRLIE,"
Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 17th October, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [1413

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSOWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE and FIUME.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship
"ELEKTRA,"
Captain G. Mahorcich, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. [1416

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"GEORGE SKOLFIELD,"
Dunning, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1890. [1227

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship
"SINTRAM,"
M. A. Woodside, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1890. [1280

Masonic.

EOTHEN MARK LODGE
OF HONGKONG, No. 264.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 13th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1890. [1405

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 P.M., precisely.

Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1890. [1407

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 8.30, for 9 P.M. precisely.

Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [1411

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

STRINGENTS, DIARRHŒA & CHOLERA REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, $1.50 and $3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhœa. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, $1.50 and $2.75.

Dr. Rubini's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhœa, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (*prepared from the unripe fruit of the Ægle Marmelos*).

Of great service in Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, $1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Per tin, $1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [52

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is, "DISPENSARY, HONGKONG," And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock :—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL *Subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

DEATH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, this afternoon, GEORGE RENNIE STEWART, commission agent, aged 42 years.

The funeral cortége will leave the Government Civil Hospital, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, and will pass the Monument about 4.30. [1472

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

SIGNOR CRISPI.

LONDON, September 30th.

On being interviewed at Naples, Signor Crispi denied that the triple alliance, lately renewed, would continue in operation until 1892, but peace, he said, was secured unless France moves; as national questions are giving place to social questions, which would soon dominate the world.

October 2nd.

The Socialists at Berlin celebrated the expiration of the Socialists' law by meetings and great rejoicings.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, October 2nd.

His Imperial Majesty had a remarkable reception and triumphal progress through the streets of Vienna.

CANADA.

October 3rd.

The Premier, Sir John Alexander Macdonald, speaking at Halifax, declared that the Canadians will never be seduced from British allegiance by the American tariff, but will find markets for their produce elsewhere. Sir John also stated that Canada will never consent to annexation.

ITALY'S POLICY.

October 9th.

Signor Crispi states that the Government is firmly resolved to maintain the alliances.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

WE are informed by the agents of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore yesterday afternoon, for this port.

A MEETING of Victoria Preceptory and Victoria Priory, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

MR. ROSEWARNE, the Executive Commissioner of the South Australian Court at the London Mining Exhibition, has been asked to visit Borneo on his way back to Australia and report upon the gold prospects there.

SIX months' with hard labour was the sentence passed by Mr. Wodehouse, at the Police Court this morning, upon a travelling thief who stole fifty dollars' worth of property from a fellow passenger on board the *Glaucus*, which arrived here this morning from Singapore.

ABOUT half-past three on the morning of the 1st inst. a Singapore constable caught a Chinaman in the act of robbing the house of Mr. H. Day, watchmaker. The man had made a small hole in the window, and was "fishing" with a bamboo pole and small net. He had already landed a watch and two watch cases.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—

March	"Among the Soldiers"	Fahrbach.
Lancers	"Festival"	Coote.
Valse	"Grüss au Hannover"	Lavitsky.
Polka	"Laughing"	Conradi.
Quadrille	"Spanish Beauty"	Relle.
Galop	"Polytechnick"	Kuhaw.

ADMIRAL Kremer has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Russian Black Sea fleet *vice* Rear-Admiral Petchouroff recalled. This naval "move" is significant in view of Russia's recent interference in the affairs of Armenia, where Austria has more or less asserted herself in the interests of peace and responsible government. But it's not peace that Russia wants. It is—

WE understand that the joint Committees appointed by the East Borneo, Songei Koyah, and Lamag Planting Companies, are inclined to accept the following terms :—The Companies will sell their estates as going concerns to a Company with a capital of £200,000, of which £100,000 is working capital, for £75,000, in fully paid up £5 deferred shares. It will be observed that there has been some activity in the scrip of these Companies, indicating the belief that better terms may yet be obtained.

THE E. & A. Co's steamship *Airlie*, Captain Ellis, which arrived here this morning from Sydney and ports of call, reports that she was delayed for three days at Newcastle, owing to the general strike prevailing there. She met and exchanged signals with the steamship *Pathan*, which reported having passed through a typhoon, in which a part of her bulwarks and boats were carried away. Among the *Airlie's* passengers are Sir Richard Rennie, Chief Justice at Shanghai, and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate.

AT the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on the 2nd inst. the Hon. J. Y. Kennedy, the Planters' representative, gave notice of a motion to apply for a Commission to enquire into the state of labour in the Straits Settlements and Protected Native States, with a view to devising a scheme for encouraging immigration, and thereby supplying the demand for labour. He said that the Indian immigration was decreasing, and it was desired to encourage a better class of Chinese laborers.—It was signified that the Commission would be appointed.

LO HIN, manager of a gambling den in Graham Street, had the exquisite cheek to appear at the Magistracy this morning to prosecute five men whom he alleged had entered his model establishment, last night, and lifted "several tens of dollars" from the *pakkau* tables. His Worship, after going through the preliminary canter of the case, told the fellow that his statements were not exactly consistent with the facts, so the case would be dismissed. It would be well if the Amalgamated Association of Cut-purses and Burglars would devote its earnest attention to the rascally gambling and *tin-si-kuk* house which abound in this colony.

THE *Straits Times* is informed that a new steamship company, which is to be called the India Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been started in Singapore by several local and Indian people for the purpose of opening up and furthering the trade between the Straits Settlements and the Coromandel coast. The company has already purchased the well-known Australian liner *Tannadice* for, it is said, the sum of £20,000, and she should have been here at the end of last month; owing to the labour difficulties down south the vessel was unable to get away. However, the *Tannadice* will most probably run on her first trip from Singapore *via* Penang to the Coromandel coast about the end of this month.

A LESSON ON MEMORY.

(By the Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Innes)

I do not remember.
I cannot remember.
I think you did.
I believe I did say so.
I cannot remember.
I am sorry I cannot remember.
I really cannot remember.
I may have done so.
I cannot remember.
I do not remember.
I really cannot remember.
Hongkong Taxpayer.—Then you ought to remember.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hoihow, writing under date of 6th instant, informs us that matters are still looking very bad, owing to the recently imposed *lekin* tax. He states that the people of Hainan already find it difficult to maintain themselves, and that any extra tax would be unbearable. On the 2nd and 3rd inst. the Taotai sent the Chin Tai with a large force of soldiers to dispel the people and they fired into the poor half starving defenceless mass of men, women, and children, killing seven or eight outright and severely wounding 15 or 16 others. The Taotai has offered the parents of the unfortunate beings who were killed $65 per head for them. After this he closed the doors of his Yamen and told them to go to the British consul, but that official would have nothing to do with them. The people of Pakhoi are managing the affair with a little more discretion than the Hoihow people. A subscription of $700 has already been raised for the purpose of defraying the expense of legal proceedings which they intend taking. This is a much more sensible way of adjusting the difficulty.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the "Glen" liner *Glenearn*, from London, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning.

ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—The Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30.

THE many friends in this colony of Mr. John Francis Webber, will be glad to learn that advices have been received from him to-day by the E. and A. Co's steamship *Airlie*, to the effect that he will leave Sydney by the next steamer and may be expected here by the end of the present month.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* understands that the Government of India are now considering the age question in connection with Hindu marriages, and that, as the principal native papers and many of the leading native gentlemen are in favour of legislation on the point, the authorities are not unlikely to legislate accordingly, within a reasonable period.

THE *St. James' Gazette* makes the statement that there is a schism in the English Church as to what one's ghost is, one side holding that it has an existence of its own, and can walk abroad as it likes, the other party thinking that it is begotten by the relation between the minds of two living persons—that it is, in fact, a co-operative hallucination."

THE latest addition to the "Rooskie Dobrovolnoe Flot," the steamer *Kostroma*, left her moorings at West Point—where she has been discharging about 1,000 tons of general cargo during the past 48 hours—at 8 o'clock this morning and continued her journey towards the enchanting land of exiles—Russian Siberia. In her lower hold she carries a large quantity of munitions of war and commissariat stores for the Far Eastern legions of the Tsar of all the Russias. Pity they couldn't put Popow on board.

TWO men-of-war have just returned to Java from the coast of Netherlands New Guinea, to punish the natives for the murder of some hunters from the Moluccas who had ventured into their country after paying them for the privilege. The murderers took refuge in the mountains, and a detachment sent from the men-of-war to bring them under could not reach their fastness, owing to the treachery of the guides employed, who abandoned the force in thick jungle. The demonstration, for all that, so cowed the mountaineers that they have since sued for pardon.

AFTER a period of comparative rest the public has again been somewhat disturbed owing to the rascally acts of carring snatchers and cut-purses, but few of whom are brought to justice attributable to the fact that they prey upon the head-dress of women and children, from whom they bolt like "red-shanks" as soon as the theft is committed. One of these social parasites was up before Mr. Wodehouse this morning for snatching silver bangles from a child in Queen's Road East yesterday. His Worship sentenced him to three month's imprisonment with hard labour, and a whipping of 15 strokes with the rattan.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety has been felt here during the past week respecting the safety of the "Shan" (Bradleys') line steamers *Pakshan* and *Tongshan*, which left Bangkok over a fortnight ago for Hongkong fully loaded with rice. The passage usually takes but seven or eight days, and it was only to-day that the local agents (the Hop Hing) received telegraphic advices regarding the *Pakshan* (Captain Jenkins) which, they say, is due here from Hoihow to-morrow. It seems that both of them encountered the full force of a typhoon ten days ago, and that the *Pakshan* has succeeded in "making" Hoihow, while her sister-ship is as yet unheard of.

WE are glad to learn that the despatch of the Mercantile Marine Officers addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in which the former asked that they should be granted an opportunity of discussing important questions relative to the mutual interests of employers and employed, has met with that consideration by the local Chamber which the gravity of the issues involved dictated as highly expedient; and that a Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be happy to meet a deputation of Mercantile Marine Officers on Friday the 17th instant, at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering the much vexed question of Sunday Labour.

IN Edi, a band of Achinese 30 strong, have been raising disturbances and harassing the garrison At Segli, of six Achinese sharpshooters falling into an ambush, five have been killed. In Acheen Proper, the Achinese continue to keep the outlying posts under fire. According to a Batavia contemporary, a French mail steamer, the other day, on her way to Singapore, had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of Achinese off Pulo Buru near Olehleh. She stopped there owing to a leak in her engines, and might have fared badly had not one of the blockading squadron come to her rescue. Experiments with trailing watch-dogs in Acheen for military purposes have failed, from the difficulty of distinguishing between friendly and hostile Achinese.

ALL golfing records at the Happy Valley got a bad smash-up by Dr. J. A. Lowson in a match against Major Arbuthnot yesterday afternoon. The Major was in receipt of half a stroke, but well as he played the Doctor completely ran away from him, and finished the first round in the very low score of 35, composed of—5. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 3. 3. the last four holes in 14 being almost miraculous. In the second round Dr. Lowson scarcely maintained this high standard, and took 40 to finish, being 6 holes up on the match. The previous record was 38, which the Doctor has on several occasions done the round in; Mr. Mitchell-Innes is also said to have finished in a similar number, but this gentleman's memory is so unreliable that his score has never been generally accepted as a record.

FROM reliable Chinese sources we gather that owing to the long-continued drought in the Kwangtung province, especially within a hundred and fifty miles radius of Canton, the autumnal paddy crop prospects are poor in the extreme. This fact has led to a considerable advance in the price of the Chinese staple of life, rice, which has gone up some twenty-five per cent at Canton during the past few days. A rise, too, has taken place in freights from the south; fourteen cents per picul from Saigon having become seventeen, while the Bangkok-Hongkong quotation of 24 cents has now reached thirty, with a strong upward tendency. Rice merchants at Canton (in view of the scarcity which must, they say, prevail during the winter months) have sent large orders for supplies to the south and as a natural consequence there is likely to be a brisk and highly profitable business during the ensuing three months for those concerned in the carrying trade. Until the latter part of December, tonnage is bound to be more or less scarce in the north, the coasters plying between Shanghai and Tientsin having as much as they can do to meet the requirements of their well-established trade. All this looks well for those directly interested in the grain and shipping trades of the Far East, but quite the the reverse for the poor consumers.

WE are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamer *Yorkshire*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected to arrive on the 16th inst.

A HOUSEHOLD monthly "rag" says: "To cure snoring a piece of soap should be dropped into the mouth of the snorer. The oil in the soap will lubricate the pharynx." A better way is to drop a 500-pound weight on the head of the snorer. That will settle the business much more effectually.

AT the Calcutta Sessions on the 20th ulto., before Mr. Justice Prinsep and special jury, the case, the *Empress v. Shama Churn Sen*, cashier of the Chartered Bank, came to a close, having lasted thirteen days. The specific charge against the prisoner was that of having embezzled three lakhs of rupees, although the prosecution alleged that the total defalcations amounted to twelve lakhs. The jury, after a lengthy disagreement, acquitted him, to the general surprise. Commenting on the case, the *Englishman* says:—Whatever may be thought of the manner in which the Chartered Bank case has been conducted, the acquittal will be generally regarded as a miscarriage of justice. Putting entirely on one side for the moment the legal questions upon which the case turns, it will strike the public as an extraordinary result of the protracted trial that a man who had actually given a written confession of his offence, should have been acquitted on both charges of embezzlement and cheating. Nothing so startling has occured since the sensation of the Dum-Dum murder case, and the out-come to the trial cannot but be regarded in business circles as eminently unsatisfactory.

A MOST interesting polo match was played yesterday afternoon at Causeway Bay in the presence of a large number of spectators, including many ladies. The A. & S. Highlanders tackled the Polo Club, and the general, if not altogether unanimous opinion was that the "kilted warriors" had taken on a very large contract. The teams were as follows :—

POLO CLUB.	A. & S. HIGHLANDERS.
Hon. T. H. Whitehead	Major Hannay.
Captain Gardiner	Lieut. Boyd.
Captain Glubb	Lieut. Kirk.
Lieut. Stewart, R.N.	Captain Robinson.

At the first onset the Club had much the best of the game, and after about six minutes' exciting play Mr. Whitehead got a chance, and after a splendid run secured the first goal amidst loud plaudits from the spectators. On resuming, the Club, although somewhat erratic in their play and lacking in their combination, appeared to hold the trump card throughout, and it was a great surprise when the Highlanders (Lieut. Kirk if we mistake not) equalled matters just at the call of time and as darkness was setting over the ground. It was decided, the game being trick and tie, to play five minutes longer, and in the dusk some very lively business ensued—which was not polo—Major Hannay, in spite of a couple of nasty falls, the fault of the pony and not of the rider, scoring a goal at the eleventh hour, and thus securing a victory for the Highlanders by two to one. For the Club, Whitehead was conspicuous for his dashing and correct play; he rarely missed a chance and his backing up was worthy of a Scotchman who once knew how to play *shinty*. Steward had, as usual, three or four spare necks up his sleeve, and Capt. Glubb has rarely played a better game. Capt. Gardiner was here, there and everywhere, and considering that the genial Patlander is not quite a feather-weight, his show yesterday was bang up to high-class form. For the winners Major Hannay played a most resolute game, and wherever the ball was, there was Capt. Robinson, who rides well enough to induce a trial for racing honours. Lieut. Kirk is a heavy weight, but he plays in admirable style, and was always at hand when wanted, whilst Lieut. Boyd, who rides, we should say, about 9st., only wants a bit of practice to make him as formidable on the race-course as he already is on the polo ground.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Airlie*, Capt. W. Ellis, from Sydney and ports of call, arrived in harbour early this morning. We are indebted for the subjoined items to our Colonial exchanges :—

LONDON, September 4th.

After a long and excited debate, the Trades' congress resolved by 193 to 153 that the time had arrived when the eight-hour system in all trades would be best obtained by legal enactment. Mr. Tillett strongly supported statutory action, and ridiculed the idea that trades-unionism would thereby be injured.

September 5th.

Emin Pasha having asserted that the British authorities at Zanzibar are determined to seize Tippoo Tib, the Arab slave dealer, if he comes to the coast, messengers have been sent to warn Tippoo.

The *Standard* regards the proposed expedition to Central Australia, to search for traces of Leichhardt, as useless. It says that the fate of the explorer must ever remain a mystery.

It is proposed to raise a national memorial to the late Cardinal Newman.

The scare which set in at Natal in consequence of the outbreak of cholera there has ended, the disease not having become epidemic.

The Queen of Roumania was present at the annual Eisteddfod or Welsh national festival, and personally decorated the successful bard with the badge of victory.

Disastrous floods have occurred in Bohemia. The river Moldau rose to 16ft. above its normal height, and the surrounding country is submerged.

The city of Prague is almost completely inundated. Many lives have been lost by the suddenness of the disaster.

Twenty soldiers were drowned while endeavouring to rescue persons whose dwellings had been surrounded by water.

In the Trades Union Congress now sitting at Liverpool the matter of legislation upon the eight-hours question has been discussed. By a majority of eight votes the congress rejected an amendment leaving the responsibility of securing the eight-hours principle to be undertaken by the voluntary action of the members of the several trades unions.

In speaking on the subject, Mr. John Burns declared that the labouring classes must look forward to the enactment by legislation of eight hours as the standard day's labour. Unless the object were secured by Parliamentary action, it would entail a general strike or civil war.

September 6th.

A sculling match has been arranged to take place at St. Louis, in a fortnight, between Gaudaur and Hanlan for 1000 dollars. The course will be three miles.

Captain Cook's log, extending over a period of three years, has been sold in London, for £50.

Sister Gertrude has appealed to the Pope to prevent the missionaries from hindering her in her work amongst the lepers at Molokai.

The non-unionists employed on the Central Railway in New York have been armed with revolvers for their own protection against the ill-usage of the unionists.

Coal freights from Calcutta to Melbourne are quoted at 21s per ton.

The corn porters employed in the Victoria Docks (London) have struck work for higher wages. The employers are offering the men 9d per cent. of the increase demanded.

The dockers employed in unloading a New Zealand meat ship have secured an increase of 2d an hour.

The Belgian gendarmes stopped a duel between M. Rochefort, the Boulangist Deputy, and M. Thiebaud, arising out of a revelation to the effect that the Royalists assisted Boulangism to the extent of several million francs.

Later.

The duel between M. Rochefort and M. Thiebaud was fought on the Dutch frontier. M. Thiebaud was wounded.

September 7th.

The imports of the United Kingdom for August show a decrease of £1,600,000 as compared with the corresponding month of 1889. The exports for the same period show an increase of £1,400,000.

A fracas occurred in the lobby of Drury Lane Theatre last night. Mr. James Whistler, the well-known artist, thrashed Mr. G. Moore, editor of the *Hawk*, with a light cane.

The tribes inhabiting the Barotse territory in Africa have accepted British protection.

September 8th.

The losses of property caused by the disastrous floods in Austria amount to £4,000,000.

The men of the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards who were ordered to Bermuda as punishment for their conduct in England are reported to be still displaying symptoms of insubordination. Many of them have had to be punished.

A quantity of dynamite, intended for use in New York, prematurely exploded, causing a terrible accident. Eighteen persons were killed, and 27 others are missing.

The dock labourers employed in the Southampton Docks have struck work until their union is recognised by the dockmasters. The demand of the men is supported by the Coal Porters', Sailors', and Firemen's Unions.

A steward employed on board the steamship *Moravia*, at Leith, refused to join the Seamen's Union. Thereupon the crew of the steamer, followed by the dockers of Leith, struck work. The Shipowners' Federation has engaged non-union dock labour, which will be under police protection. This course the steamship owners have resolved to follow in all similar cases, and they will proceeded in it without regard to cost or consequences.

Trade at the Southampton Docks is paralysed, and pickets of the labourers out on strike are stopping the trains between the stations and the docks. Sixty police were despatched from London to the docks to maintain order, but they were roughly handled. A riot is regarded as imminent.

An association is being formed by the employers and workmen of the Bristol Channel Docks to promote harmony and freedom of contract, and for securing general co-operation in the interests of all parties.

September 9th.

The Comte de Paris is in possession of a letter from General Boulanger, in which the latter promises to restore monarchy in France, on condition that he should receive a dukedom as well as a marshal's baton, and an income of £8,000.

The elections in Bulgaria have resulted in a crushing majority in favour of M. Stambouloff, the Prime Minister.

The chess tournament at Manchester has resulted in Mr. Tarrasch winning the first prize, Mr. Blackburn being second.

At the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool, the old and powerful unions complain that they have been swamped by the younger and unimportant societies. A feeling of great bitterness has been engendered between the various unions represented at the congress on the question of statutory legislation upon the eight-hours system. The delegates representing the Lancashire operatives will probably withdraw from the congress.

A demonstration of 12,000 miners of North Wales has been held in favour of the legalising of the eight-hour system.

The strike in connection with the New York Central Railway still continues. The strikers have already twice wrecked trains run on this line.

In consequence of the attitude of the dock labourers, now on strike at the Southampton Docks, towards the police, a detachment of the military forces has been despatched to Southampton for the purpose of maintaining order.

The weather is now fine and favourable for harvesting operations.

The Doncaster September Meeting commenced to-day, when the racing for the principle event resulted as under :—

The CHAMPAGNE STAKES of 30 sovs. each, 20 forfeit, and 5 only if declared, with 500 added; for two-year-olds; colts 8st. 12lb. fillies 8st. 9lb.; the owner of the second horse to receive 100 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. 88 subs.

Baron de Rothschild's b f Haute Saone, by Tristan—Hauteur 1
Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's b c Orvieto, by Bend Or—Napoli 2
Mr. Hamar Bass's b c, by Galopin—Patchwork 3

The GREAT YORKSHIRE HANDICAP PLATE of 1,000 sovs., with 400 sovs. at least from the fund, by subscription of 20 sovs. each; for three-year-olds and upwards; second horse to receive 50 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. Old St. Leger course (1 mile 6 furlongs and 132 yards).

Mr. J. Charlton's b m Silver Spur, by Chippendale—Silver Heel, 4 years 1
Lord Lascelles's blk or br c Curfew, by Barcaldine—Carillon, 3 years 2
Sir S. M. Lockhart's b f Rinovata, by Wenlock—Traviata, 3 years 3

September 10th.

In the disturbances at the Southampton docks the military and police were stoned. The soldiers dispersed the rioters at the point of the bayonet. Many persons were wounded.

The United States Senate has read the Tariff Bill the third time. Under the Bill the President is empowered to suspend the duties on sugar, molasses, coffee, tea and hides, with the object of encouraging reciprocal trade with other countries.

The law will come into operation on October 1.

The sentence passed by the court martial on Allen, one of the petty officers concerned in the *Egeria* mutiny, has been reduced to two years, with dismissal from the service. The sentences on the others are unaltered.

The United States Senate has passed the M'Kinley Tariff Bill by 40 to 21.

September 12th.

For the international glove fight between Slavin and M'Auliffe on September 22, the betting is 7 to 4 on M'Auliffe, who is 2st. heavier than the Australian.

The vessels of the Australian Auxiliary Squad on are fitting rapidly, and it is expected that they will be ready for service early in next year.

Mr. John Burns, chairman of the Dockers' Union, has been despatched by that body to Southampton, with a view to settle the dispute in the docks there.

September 13th.

The London Dockers' Union, fearing a general struggle with the Shipping Federation at an early date, has condemned the action of the Southampton dockers in going out on strike at the present juncture, and has refused to grant strike pay to the men.

The local leaders have advised the men to surrender on the basis of the terms conceded a fortnight ago, and without insisting on the recognition of the union.

The men on strike are incensed at the advice of the leaders, and declare that they are paid agitators.

Several hundred labourers engaged in unloading the P. and O. Company's steamers in the Albert Docks have struck work, owing to their objection to a ganger. The men have promised to resume work on Monday, if the ganger leaves work, as he has promised to do.

It is reported that a revolution has broken out at Ticino, a canton of Switzerland, owing to a revision of the constitution.

Several persons have been killed Two thousand troops have been despatched to Hasli, the scene of the outbreak.

It is expected that a loan of £2,500,000 will shortly be placed on the London market by the South Australian Government.

The dockers out on strike at the Albert Docks, from the P. & O. boats, refuse to allow of the Lascar crews discharging cargo from barges in the Peninsular and Oriental steamers.

The directors of the Albert Docks insist upon the retention of the ganger who is objected to by the dockers.

Further particulars in reference to the revolutionary outbreak in Switzerland state that the rebels at Hasli, in the canton of Ticino, have killed the Director of the Interior and captured the other Councillors of State.

The populace of the canton support the provisional Government because the State refuses to submit the question of the revision of the constitution to the popular vote.

September 13th.

Weston has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for forgery in connection with the Dunlo divorce case.

The Shipowners' Federation is displaying great firmness. The ships' officers decline to become unionists, and are actively supplying non-unionist labour to overcome the strikes.

Lord Wolseley and Mr. Howard Vincent, M.P., were present at a trial of the Mauser magazine rifle at Sheffield to-day. The Belgian Government has adopted this rifle for the use of its army. It is claimed to be superior to the English magazine rifle. Lord Wolseley was favourably impressed with the rifle.

The Earl of Jersey, the newly-appointed Governor of New South Wales, will be banqueted by the Corporation of Oxford on October 15th, and by the County Council of Oxford on the 21st.

Lady Galloway, the sister of the Marquis of Salisbury, will accompany the Earl and Countess of Jersey to Sydney.

The rising in Switzerland has collapsed. The populace at Hasli welcomed the troops who were despatched to suppress the outbreak.

The Government has agreed to refer the constitutional question to the popular vote.

Twelve leaders of the Liberal party, disguised as commercial travellers, captured the arsenal at Ticino, and an armed mob seized the palace of the Government.

The Liberals complain that the Ultramontane party govern through a minority.

The strikers in the Southampton Docks are resuming work on the original concessions offered by the dock companies, namely, an increase of 5d per day, and 6d for night work.

Mr. John Burns, the chairman of the London Dockers' Union, who was sent on a mission to Southampton to investigate the matter of the strike, refused to formally recognise the union formed by the dockers.

A local organiser in connection with the strike, named Sprow, has been arrested for intimidation.

September 14th.

Affairs at Ticino are calming down. The prisoners who were arrested for taking part in the disturbances have been released. The Provisional Government has been dissolved.

A hitch has occurred in the settlement of the dock strike at Southampton. The seamen and firemen were granted an increase. The donkeymen and trimmers demanded a similar increase, which the employers refused. The companies threaten that they will not allow the dockers to return to work unless the demands be withdrawn.

September 15th.

Mr. Mann states that the Dockers' Union intends punishing the leaders in the Southampton strike with a firm and unswerving hand.

A workmen's conference in Belgium has approved of a general strike of all trades in favour of universal suffrage.

The German Government has proclaimed the free sale and purchase of slaves in Bagamoyo. Export by sea alone is prohibited.

There is a stringency of money in New York. The reserve is three million dollars below the legal minimum; but the Treasury will endeavour to obtain relief by buying 20 million dollars at 4 per cent.

September 16th.

The Shipowners' Federation has received a deputation representing the federated association of shipmasters and officers who are desirous to join the shipowners in order to secure greater strength to the federation for resistance to the coercion of the seamen's unions.

The deputation expressed the feelings of disgust entertained by the English shipmasters and officers at the action of the Australian officers in joining the unions, and stated that the English officers were willing to go to any lengths rather than submit to the oppression of such unions. If the owners resolved to lay up their ships, the officers would submit to the pecuniary loss.

The chairman, in replying to the deputation, promised favourable consideration to the request of the deputation. Nine tenths of the work of the federation hitherto had been in supporting owners and officers against such coercion.

By a colliery explosion at Saarbrücken, in Rhenish Prussia, near Luxembourg, 24 lives have been lost.

The Brazilian elections for the new Chambers have so far passed off in a peaceful manner. The results assure the success of the Republican party.

CAIRO, September 17th.

Intelligence has been received that an epidemic of Asiatic cholera has broken out at Podar and the Italian port of Massowah, where already several deaths have been reported. In consequence of this outbreak trade with Suakim has been entirely suspended.

LONDON, September 17th.

The funeral of Dr. Liddon, Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, took place in the crypt of St. Paul's to-day. There was an immense assemblage of distinguished personages, amongst those who followed the cortege being Dr. Barry, late Bishop of Sydney, and eight bishops.

Further disturbances have taken place in the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland, in connection with the revolution, on a constitutional point. Some skirmishes have taken place between Federal troops and the populace, but without serious results. The Italians are guarding the St. Gothard Tunnel.

A public meeting has been held at Cork to express sympathy with and secure assistance for the sufferers by the failure of the potato crop in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien, M.P., who was among the speakers, dwelt on the severe sufferings which had been brought on many families owing to the ruinous effects produced by the blight on the potato crops over almost the whole of Ireland. He declared that the landlords could not, in common humanity, insist on the payment of rents in this calamitous season. It was

simply a question whether the landlords should be paid their rent or the children of the tenants should be fed or starved.

The report that Prince George of Wales was recently arrested at Montreal, on the complaint of some men who, as was alleged, had turned insolent because the Prince refused them money, and were then thrashed by the Prince and his companions, is now declared to have been a clear fabrication. A newspaper reporter, who is charged with inventing the story, has been committed for trial.

Dr. O'Callaghan, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, has denounced Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P. for the north-east division of Cork, for advocating boycotting and the plan of campaign.

The German officials at Bagamoyo, East Africa, deny that there is any truth in the report that a decree has been issued sanctioning domestic slavery.

The epidemic of cholera, which seemed to have died out in Spain some time ago, is now again on the increase there.

Fifteen persons who took a prominent part in the riots in connection with the dock strike at Southampton have been committed for trial.

It is feared that the Portuguese Cortes will reject the treaty entered into between England and Portugal defining the spheres of influence of the respective countries in South-East Africa.

LISBON, September 17th.

In consequence of a divergence of opinion amongst the supporters on the question of the propose Anglo-Portuguese treaty regarding the delimitation of their respective territories in East Africa, the members of the Ministry of Senhor De Castro have tendered their resignation to King Dom Carlos.

LONDON, September 18th.

Messrs. John Dillon and W. O'Brien have been arrested in Ireland on a charge of conspiracy.

Later.

It appears that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were arrested for inciting tenants to refuse to pay their rents on account of the potato blight.

Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of Messrs. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., D. Sheehy, M. P., and Condon.

September 19th.

It is stated that the object aimed at in the prosecution of Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, and the others is the relief of Mr. Smith-Barry from the plan of campaign. Many of the tenants on the Smith-Barry estate are desirous of settling in the town of Tipperary (which was some time ago deserted on account of some of the tenants being evicted and a new Tipperary built), and the lands commissioners asked Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to remove the local conductors of the plan of campaign, but they refused to do so.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

BERLIN, September 17th.

The promulgation of the decree at Bagamoyo permitting free slave trade is officially denied here, the *canard* being attributed to interested Arabs.

RANGOON, September 20th.

Five Burmans have been charged in Rangoon before the Deputy Commissioner of Hanthawaddy with practising as advocates in Upper Burma without licenses. The Registrar and Judicial Commissioner deposed that the certificates held by the prisoners were forgeries. The prisoners have been remanded. These cases are probably the first of a series of prosecutions for a similar offence.

ZANZIBAR, September 21st.

Several Arabs have been arrested here to-day, charged with being engaged in slave traffic. The Sultan has expressed his intention of punishing them severely if they are proved guilty.

LONDON, September 22nd.

A conflict between the Turks and Armenians is reported from Van, in which forty persons were killed.

BOMBAY, September 22nd.

A revolt has occurred at Cambay in the suppression of which 13 men were killed, 20 wounded and 200 taken prisoners. A year ago, the system of taxation in vogue in the Bombay Presidency was introduced after a new survey. All the ryots paid but those in Cambay city and two villages. This year these agitated and persuaded others imposed on that the tax was the Dewan's, who was their enemy. It was decided to petition, and the reply was that no legitimate grievance existed. An appeal to the Political Agent produced a similar result. Last week the ryots paraded the streets and refused to pay any taxes. Efforts to reason with them failed. Troops were brought in, and five times the ryots were requested to disarm. They refused, and finally, on Saturday when urged to submit sent a volley of stones and arrows. The troops charged with the result above stated. Order has now been restored.

September 21st.

Bombay was startled by the receipt late last night of several telegrams reporting the occurrence of fatal outrages at Goa. The Goa municipal election was held yesterday and the Government despotically resolved to force their candidate on the city and menaced the voters with a hostile military display. All but Government voters were harassed as they made their way to the Municipal Hall, and on every side the creatures of the Government tried to induce by threats the popular voters to espouse the Viceroy's cause. The people gradually grew restive and at last murmurs of rebellion were heard. A cordon of troops was formed round the Municipal Hall and the angry populace was forced back. The military fired on them, and then charged the unarmed multitude bayonetting indiscriminately. Seventeen deaths are reported and a very large number of persons are said to have been wounded. The feeling of the troops towards the populace may be judged from the fact that after the mob had been broken at the point of the bayonet, and fled for shelter into a house near the Church, a continuous fusilade was maintained against the building. The place was crowded with hundreds of men who were too terrified to offer the smallest resistance. They thought themselves tolerably safe behind closed doors and windows; but the troops poured volley after volley into the house and succeeded in killing ten persons. The utmost confusion prevails in Goa, and from latest advices we hear that Senhor Carneiro, the Administrator of the province, who is reported to have given the first order to the military to charge the mob, has fled from the city and is now in hiding.

September 22nd,

The disturbances have resulted in seventeen deaths and injuries to many others. Yesterday conflicting reports reached here, but the tenor of them all is that a house, where a number of friends of the popular candidate had assembled, was fired on by the military, and seventeen persons killed and fifty wounded.

September 23rd.

Conflicting accounts continue to come from Goa. Representatives of the popular party say they offered no resistance, and gave no provocation. The Government party say that the partisans of the popular candidate, while under the influence of drink, attacked the Municipal Hall, obstructing the entrance of the President and the Administrator. They were dispersed, but not till after several were killed and wounded. Another account says that the popular candidate's friends attacked the troops and police with firearms and dynamite.

September 24th.

The special correspondent of the *Times of India* wires that Goa is in a condition of extraordinary excitement. The streets are full of soldiers and police. Many of the houses are closed and some are apparently barricaded. A large number of the supporters of the popular party have disappeared, and, in consequence, warrants have been issued against them.

The Municipal Hall presents a melancholy appearance, and business, of course, is entirely suspended. There appears to be no doubt as to the gravity of Sunday's work. Fourteen persons were killed and since then several have died from their injures, and the total is now nineteen. The Church at Margao is slightly damaged, and doubtless for this reason service there has been interdicted.

The head of the Military Department sends the following report:—

'On Sunday at the Corporate election, there was a conflict between the two political parties, the Government remaining neutral. The Administrator, foreseeing a riot, asked for a police force. Long before the hour appointed for the election, more than three thousand men were incited by the Indo-Portuguese party to assault the Administrator on his way to the Municipal Hall. His orderly, two police constables and two of the jail watch, who went to his rescue, were gravely maltreated and deprived of their arms and ammunition. The Municipal Building was wrecked from the neighbouring houses. Bombs charged with dynamite were hurled and shots fired at the people of the opposite party. Troops stationed at the barracks ran to the assistance of the latter, and a conflict ensued, resulting in several being killed and wounded. The rioters also threw dynamite into a private residence, causing the death of a woman. Order has been restored.'

September 25th.

The special correspondent of the *Times of India* has interviewed the Governor-General of Goa, who said that some disorder was inseparable from all municipal elections. The disturbances were expected and the soldiers were sent up simply to prevent a breach of the peace. No attempt whatever was made to interfere with the voting and the liberty of the popular party, and no order was given to fire on the crowd until a shot was fired by some one in Loyola's party from a window of a house near the Municipal Hall. When the report was heard, the order was given to the troops to fire, but strict injunctions were given them only to fire in the air. In the excitement of the moment, this order must have been disobeyed to some extent. An indignation meeting was held here last night, and a vigilance committee appointed. Votes of sympathy with the sufferers were adopted and a subscription list opened.

LONDON, September 24th.

The Times of to-day publishes an elaborate criticism on the cavalry manœuvres, which have just finished on the Berkshire Downs. In it the writer affirms that our cavalry is insufficient in numbers, and not in a fit state or prepared for war purposes.

September 25th.

At the special request of the Czar, Colonel Sir Scott Moncrieff, R.E., is going to Merv to inspect the irrigation works there, and will return to his post in Egypt in November.

BOMBAY, September 25th.

A Cairo telegram says that the rebellious Mahdists marched on Suakim, but were repulsed by the forts without loss of life.

A Central News telegram from London says that Mr. Parnell has convened a meeting of the Nationalist party in Dublin.

LONDON, September 26th.

Mr. W. L. Jackson, M.P., one of the Secretaries of the Treasury, speaking at Leeds, said that he had just returned from Ireland, and had traversed a thousand miles of that country, and was, therefore, in a position to offer an opinion regarding the potato crop, the badness of which had been much overstated by the Irish newspapers. Though the crop was deficient in some districts, it was, he said, on the whole satisfactory.

A tumultuous scene occurred at the Court House at Tipperary yesterday, before the Court was opened, owing to the police excluding the public from admittance. The police, in the scrimmage that followed, used their batons freely, and Mr. John Morley narrowly escaped a blow from one of them. Mr. Harrison, M.P., was less fortunate and had his head severely cut. The Magistrate had to adjourn the Court.

The President of the Liverpool Moslem Society has sent a letter to *The Times*, in which he protests against the production of "Mahomed" on the English stage, as being offensive to the Mahomedan subjects of the Queen and he therefore appeals to the Government to intervene.

THE STRIKE IN THE AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING TRADE.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Engineers' Society has cabled the sum of £200 to Melbourne for the assistance of the men out on strike.

The Compositors' Union will shortly send about £500 with the same object.

The Dockers' Union has arranged to have placed at the various railway stations in London 100 automatic collection boxes, which will give a receipt for every contribution deposited therein.

The executive will send an appeal to all clergy and ministers throughout the United Kingdom, requesting them to make collections for the men on strike.

A number of English companies and firms have cabled privately to Australia several thousands of pounds to support the cause of the employers in the pastoral and shipping interests in the present struggle with the labour unions arising out of the shearers' strike.

SYDNEY, September 4th.

In consequence of the disturbance which took place last night, the Government to-day posted the proclamation issued after the recent riot at Newcastle, and enrolled 600 special constables.

The leaders of the men have promised to do all in their power to assist the police to prevent further violence.

A large body of police is now massed in the city, and troopers have been patrolling the streets all day.

MELBOURNE, September 4th.

The police authorities have issued orders that in future public gatherings on or adjacent to the wharves will not be permitted.

September 5th.

The Gas Company expect to have sufficient gas, with economy, to last for six weeks, but no gas will be available in the daytime for gas engines. It is anticipated this action will cause the dismissal of more men, increase the drain on the strike funds, and precipitate the expected crisis. It is generally believed that if the shipowners remain firm, they must break up the unions.

BRISBANE, September 5th.

Strike matters were quiet in the city this morning. Work at the different wharves is proceeding, and these places have the same busy appearance as before the strike commenced. Strike pay at present has not exceeded £1000, and it is expected a contribution of 1s. 3d. per week by every member of the Federation will serve to keep up the campaign for an indefinite period, without outside assistance.

SYDNEY, September 5th.

One thousand special constables have been sworn in.

Work on the wharves is proceeding uninterruptedly. Unionists are reserving themselves for a great demonstration.

September 7th.

The promoters of the demonstration held on Saturday were not satisfied with the result, and arranged for a further demonstration, which took place yesterday, and at which all the trade societies were to be represented. Out of the seventy societies in Sydney, however, only forty turned out. Though the procession was very long, and freely interspersed with bands, there was the same lack of enthusiasm as on the previous occasion. A mass meeting was subsequently held in the Domain, at which it was estimated there were 30,000 people present. The only resolution carried was to the effect that the attitude of the employers in not accepting the offer of the labour party to hold a public conference was opposed to the best interests of the country, and a direct blow at the liberty of the subject to combine for mutual defence. While the men were demonstrating the shipowners were despatching steamers with non-union crews, quite a small fleet leaving the harbour.

The Labour Defence Committee still express themselves anxious to have a conference with the shipowners, and say that if a meeting be arranged the difficulty will soon be settled.

BROKEN HILL, September 7th.

Early on Saturday the management of the Proprietory mine began to close their works. Four furnaces were shut down to-day, and the remaining five are now nearly blown out. The majority of the miners remain till Monday and Tuesday to secure the mine in weak places. If possible dead work, such as shaft sinking, will be continued. It is estimated that this action will throw about 15 millions of capital idle. 3,200 hands are employed by the Proprietary alone. Upwards of 5,000 men will be thrown out of work. The principal reason which induced the Proprietary to stop is that about 3000 tons of bullion are lying at Port Pirie, which cannot be got away till the intercolonial steamers resume running.

BRISBANE, September 7th.

A few days ago Mr. Playford, Premier of South Australia, forwarded Sir S. W. Griffith a circular letter, in which he suggested something should be done by the various Governments in the direction of combined legislation for the establishment of boards of concillation. Sir S. W. Griffith has sent a reply to Mr. Playford, stating that, in his opinion, it would be inadvisable in the present state of affairs to take action, but in the future something in the direction indicated might be done.

MELBOURNE, September 8th.

Mr. Parkin, secretary to the Marine Officers Association, states that had that body had the least idea that the struggle would have assumed such proportions, and that the injury inflicted by it would have been so widespread, they would never have entered upon it. There is a growing feeling in trades union ranks that the Trades Hall Council made a grave mistake. This opinion is strongly expressed by old unionists. Members of the Strike Committee profess to look upon the strike at Broken Hill as unlikely to have any immediate effect on the funds.

LONDON, September 9th.

There has been no liberal response here to the general appeal for funds in support of the Australian maritime strike. The levy of 6d per member fixed by the union of the gasworkers has resulted in the sum of £1,500 being raised It will be forwarded to Australia to the men on strike.

SYDNEY, September 10th.

At the meeting of shipowners to day it was decided prompt action should be taken in the crisis.

September 10th.

The committee representing the subscribers to the Employers Fund have sent the following cablegram to England.—"The Employers Union of Australia desire it may be known that the great bulk of the contribution to the Docker's Fund last year came from the employers and commercial institutions, and was sent solely to relieve distress, the Labour Council being merely used as a vehicle to remit the fund. The present strike originated through the officers insisting upon affiliating with the labour organisations, thus intimidating the owners. The following have struck in support of the officers: Sailors, firemen, trimmers, cooks and stewards, gas stokers, wharf labourers, and coal miners. The employers demand freedom to employ whom they like. The unions are boycotting free labour. All other trades are equally well paid."

SALT IS GOOD.

A FEW OF THE THINGS IT IS GOOD FOR.

"Salt is good." It is the language of inspiration as well as of therapeutics. In all the range of the household *materia medica* there is no remedy half so valuable as common salt, both because of its real curative properties and of its immediate availability. And, moreover, it has this advantage over more pretentious remedies, that seldom in case of over-zeal or mismanagement can it be made to do mischief. If it doesn't heal it won't kill, at any rate. Here are some of the things it is good for:

Heated dry and applied to the outer surface over the seat of inflammation or congestion, it will give almost instant relief, while applications of a strong, hot solution of salt in water or vinegar act like magic upon toothache, earache, neuralgic headache, and all that brood of distressing ills.

For catarrhal affections and sore throat a spray of warm water and salt is almost a specific, and is one of the standard prescriptions of the "nose and throat" specialists. For hay fever and those other slighter forms of nasal sensitiveness that induce a constant sneezing there is no remedy more quickly palliative, and often curative, than the vapor of heated salt and alcohol.

Foo those who have sensitive gums, inclined to bleed on one the slightest provocation, a mouth wash of salt and cold water used once or twice a day will harden the gums and prevent soreness As salt is a stystic, any slight bleeding may usually be checked by treating the part with salt and water. Persons who have tender feet will find them growing much less sensitive day by day if treated to a daily brisk rubbing with cold salt and water.

Beside all this, salt is good for the stomach. A pinch of it in hot water, taken either just before or just after a meal, is a valuable aid to digestion, and a cupful of very hot salt water will sometimes quiet the most persistent nausea.

Anything more that salt will do? Yes, the most grateful of all—cure the toothache sometimes. "Will it really do that?" A little girl who was told to put some in an aching tooth says so. "I just put in a little salt," she said, "and in a few minutes I felt the naughty, aching nerve curl right down and go to sleep."

But there is one caution to offer. However beneficial the therapeutic action of salt may be, there is no question but salt taken into the system with the food in too great quantities is extremely harmful. It was the excessive use of salt, quite as much as the nervous strain of his campaign, that killed Horace Greeley, and there be those who declare that with many women the use of salt is a species of dissipation. Too much salt in the system dilcs up the blood and the healthy moisture of the membraneous surfaces, and is evidenced by a dead yellow pallor of the skin, with a blanching of the lips and cheeks and a morbid craving for the condiment which nothing but its use in enormous quantities will satisfy.—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

PRESECUTED GERMAN EDITORS.

German editors, according to the *New York Sun*, are so accustomed to being arrested, fined and imprisoned that they usually accept their share of imperial discipline without protest or complaint. The German journalist, said the *Vossische Zeitung* recently, is constantly doing an egg-dance between "gross misdemeanor" on the one side and "insult of majesty" or "disrespect of State institutions" on the other. Two cases of brutal abuse of editors imprisoned for political offenses in Germany have, however, roused a storm of indignation in all the radical newspaper offices of Germany and Austria.

Herr Boshart was editor-in-chief of the *Gotha Gazette*, a radical daily in Sachsen-Coburg-Gotha. He was a keen and courrageous writer, and consequently had no end of trouble with the little princeling of his province. Some time ago he was condemned to imprisonment for the fifth or sixth time, and was incarcerated in the Ichserhausen Penitentiary, near Erfurt. There he was barbarously maltreated. A few weeks after the beginning of his confinement his wife was admitted to him. She found him with head and face close shaven, and in the cast-off, patched and unwashed prison suit of the previous occupant of his cell. When he perceived the horror of his wife on account of his pitiable appearance he began to weep. She begged him to dry his tears. He answered that he could not, as the jailer had taken away all his handkerchiefs. He had also been deprived of all his linen, underclothes and overgarments, as well as of soap, towels, brushes and slippers. Although he had an abundance of money, the privilege of all other prisoners to buy a place at the keeper's table was denied to him. Frau Boshart was carefully watched throughout her visit in her husband's cell, in order that she might be prevented from leaving with him any article of comfort.

The *Elberfelder Freie Presse* tells a story of similar abuses in the case of August Bolger, editor and proprietor of the *Westphalian Workingman's Gazette*. Bolger was imprisoned last summer under the the drag-net press law, which contemplates "gross misdemeanor." When his term was about to expire he was brought in chains to court in Dortmund, to get another dose of imperial justice. The insulting of a policeman and disrespect of State institutions were the new charges against him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to one month more. Herr Bolger has been unable to tell any one outside of prison concerning his life in confinement, and so, despite the protests of the court, he partly freed his mind of the complaints that had been accumulating in it ever since he began "doing time." He was shaved clean, he said, his hair was cut close, and he was put into a convict's unwashed suit, although men in the same prison for felonious assaults were permitted to wear a beard and their own clothes. He was kept in solitary confinement, without a word to read When he complained the turnkey would give him a pile of stockings to darn. Letters that he wrote to his wife were overlooked by prison officials, and every line referring to the maltreatment he was suffering was stricken out.

The most aggravated feature of the maltreatment of Boshart and Bolger was that it was unlawful, and could take place only with the connivance of high officials who could have no interest in aiding and approving such acts of barbarity unless they had been inspired by superior authority.

IS LYING JUSTIFIABLE?

(FOR "THE BULLETIN.")

Let us hear less about the immorality of lying. What is a lie?—A means towards an end. Provided the end be a desirable one, the means are only censurable when attended with non-success. A badly-designed, inartistic, palpable lie rightly receives punishment, just as much as the failure of anything else in creation. The fact is, lies require classification. They may be divided into four species: The equivocation, the *suppressio veri*, the *suggestio falsi*, and the lie deliberate. Some persons imagine that equivocating, simulating, or dissembling is not lying. These are the loudest in their denunciations of the robust, straight-from-the-shoulder liar, and yet they are all in the same boat. What are the objects in view when a man lies?—*1. Self-preservation. 2. Benefit to another. 3. Benefit to oneself. 4. Injury to another.* The first two are justifiable means towards a necessary end; the latter are not so. Expediency justifies deviation from exactitude. Assuming that a ship's true course is marked by a direct line on the chart, it is ridiculous to argue that, in the event of an iceberg coming to meet it, the helmsman is not to turn aside from a matter of principle. Truth, omnipotence, and omniscience are all the ideals towards which progressive Humanity should tend, but the evolutionary stages towards that end render immorality and morality indefinite in nature and fluctuating in description according to daily exigencies. What is a wrong to-day may be a right to-morrow, and *vice versa*. The further humanity advances in the social and moral scale, the less will lying be rendered justifiable. The remedy for the removal of liars consists in making the members of society so wise and potent that a lie is never required, or if uttered would at once be detected. At present we have not yet attained a sufficiently high standard of development to dispense with it. It is undesirable for people living in glass houses to throw stones, and every living individual on the face of the globe is more or less a liar, as is also collectively every nation.

The missions of ambassadors who lie for the good of their countries are proverbial, and all religious sects lie unblushingly, as do also lawyers, doctors, philanthropists *et hoc genus omne*, and they do so if not directly at least by implication. When a clergyman is furtively admiring the yellow-haired girl opposite to him on the tramcar over the edge of his newspaper, but gammons to be on the lookout for a certain church on the other side of the road, he is dissimulating and lying by his actions. The lawyer who knows himself to be fighting a losing case is not honest enough to confine himself to the enumeration of actual facts in his client's affairs, but throws out hints intended to mislead the jury and imbue them with false impressions. The doctor who lies by looking wiser than wisdom is actually attainable by mankind, when a patient asks him concerning his chance of recovery often deems it expedient to lie in his reply; and the soldier who arranges his forces on the eve of battle into proportions calculated to deceive the enemy as to his true numerical strength and who further invites them cunningly to walk over a hidden mine is not remarkably truthful as a general. And as regards commercial men, every department of trade is saturated with misrepresentations and concealments until one "shadows ongself" to think of them.

The ends sought by the liar have been classified into four—two of which are justifiable, and two of which are contemptible. To lie for one's personal benefit, in order to make money, to advance one's social position and self-aggrandisement by false statements, is wrong. To lie for motives of revenge or to harm a fellow-creature is equally so. To lie about matters of general and not personal interest is most immoral, as is also to record as true historical or scientific fictions when no earthly benefit can accrue to anyone thereby. This is simply deceiving posterity, which relies upon the veracity of its progenitors when determining its own means of continuing the march towards universal progress. A great deal of ancient history is distorted, misrepresented and absolutely false, but the nearer we approach modern times the less does this proportion predominate. The way to destroy falsehood is by so increasing the knowledge of man generally that a falsehood will never obtain belief, and until that happens lies will always be current. Modern historical statements are capable of being better tested because knowledge is more general and comprehensive, and we now have various methods of collation and comparison of the facts presented to us for belief. Never assume a statement to be true unless your reason also inclines you towards adopting that belief, and then the opportunities of the liar, also of the professional theologian, will have less scope. Of course, it is inadvisable to continually go about protected by the armour of suspicion, just as it would be absurd to carry a gun to a friend's wedding-party in case a riot might ensue. Moreover, you might protect yourself as much against truth as falsehood; but whenever you deem it of sufficient moment to warrant a scrutiny into an alleged fact be prepared to test it by your reasoning faculties.

The little social deceptions of every day are harmless and indispensable. If a person asks you whether you consider him a fool or a monster of ugliness it would not be either polite or humane to reply in the affirmative. Your reason should inform you that these little queries are to be taken only for what they are worth. And as regards self-preservation, just as it is necessary to inflict bodily pain on a sufferer when cutting off a limb to save a life, so is an outrage on truth legitimate when your option is required between the lesser and greater evil. If you are confronted by a howling religious maniac, who, flourishing a knife over your head, demands your coincidence with his especial views or a declaration to the contrary, should you reply truthfully it may condemn you to immediate death. It would be foolish to stick at a falsehood when it would save your life. If you were seated in a train which was, in all probability, about to meet with a collision and a lady affected with heart-disease asked you whether anything was the matter, would you be justified in telling her the exact truth? Lastly, in this case. Presuming that you had a bosom friend of upright character and that you yourself were equally honourable, and that you relied on each other's word in preference to that of anyone else in the world, let the following hypothetical dilemma arise. Your friend leaves home for awhile and in his absence his wife (of whom he is morbidly jealous) is entrapped into an assignation with a former admirer, but in thorough ignorance of the identity of the person whom she is about to meet. Accidentally you discover the whole affair and are acquainted with the fact of her innocence in fulfilling the appointment into which she had been decoyed, and also that as soon as she found out her error she indignantly repulsed any communication with the person who fraudulently procured her presence. Subsequently her husband return home and somehow or other hears that his wife has met her former lover in his absence. Maddened by drink he whips out a revolver and is about to shoot her when you chance to come into the room. For an instant only your entry interrupts his intention. Grasping the situation, you ask what is the matter. Your friend, keeping you at a distance, details his grievance. You reply that his information was false. He replies that, believing you before anyone else, he will believe you *if you will pledge your honour* as a man that you know that his wife never met the man at all; otherwise, he will kill his wife and himself afterwards. You swear that his wife met *you* by appointment and not another man, and he accepts your exculpatory explanation. Here you save an innocent woman and prevent a suicide and murder by a lie. This lie is one of expediency, and yet some people will have it that to tell the truth was the proper course. Let such be threatened with instant death, and let them place their lives in your hands and then let us see whether their opinions would alter? Bah! ain't it sickening!—"Junior" in *Sydney Bulletin.*

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula*, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents to Hongkong and China.—[Advt.

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MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [476

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEETHEART" COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, the 11th October.
Audran's Comic Opera
"MADAME FAVART."

MONDAY, 13th October,
Operatic Selections from
"THE MIKADO."
Tum Tum Miss GRACIE PLAISTED.
Nan Ki Poo Mr. CHAS. HARDING.
To conclude with
BARNEY THE BARON.
Barney Mr. D. C. SMITH.

TUESDAY, 14th October,
Operatic Selections from
"MASCOTTE."
Bettina Miss GRACIE PLAISTED.
Pippo Mr. CHAS. HARDING.
To conclude with
"A ROUGH DIAMOND."
The Rough Diamond...Miss GRACIE PLAISTED.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

CHAS. HARDING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [1395

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY
AND
VICTORIA PRIORY.

THERE will be a MEETING of the Victoria Preceptory and Victoria Priory THIS EVENING, the 11th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [1417

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Hunter, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [1420

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

Captain Young, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [1422

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

A. Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 16th instant.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [1419

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on TUESDAY, the 21st October, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States viâ Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent

Hongkong, 29th September, 1890. [1

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th day of October, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 23rd September, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1890. [4

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco	$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months	393.75
To Liverpool	325.00
To London	330.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [3

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

PARTHIA.....	SUNDAY	Oct. 12th.
SUSSEX	FRIDAY.....	Oct. 31st.
BATAVIA.....	SATURDAY...	Nov. 14th.
ABYSSINIA...	THURSDAY...	Dec. 4th.
PARTHIA.....	THURSDAY...	Dec. 25th.
BATAVIA.....	SUNDAY	Jan. 25th.

THE Steamship

"PARTHIA"

Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at NOON, on SUNDAY, the 12th October, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *viâ* AMOY, SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria	$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma	$213.00
To Portland, Oregon	$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul	$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee	$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati	$280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington	$290.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine)	$295.00
To Halifax, St. Johns	$305.00
To Liverpool	$325.00
To London, *viâ* Liverpool	$330.00
To Paris and Bremen	$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	$335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:—

6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
3 " " 50 per cent. " "
(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars.)

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890 [41

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "BOKHARA," Captain P. W. Case, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY on THURSDAY, the 16th inst. at NOON, connecting with the "PENINSULAR", at that port which vessel takes on her cargo for LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL, leaving BOMBAY on the 8th November.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; General Cargo for London will be conveyed viâ Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route viâ Colombo.

Tea will be sent either via Bombay or Colombo, according to arrangement.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 6th October, 1890, [3

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this HARBOUR none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,
Secretary,

Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

Intimations.

REMOVAL

ORIZA-PERFUMERY

L. LEGRAND, 11, place de la Madeleine, 11, PARIS
(Formerly 207, rue Saint-Honoré)

LATEST PREPARATIONS

SOVEREIGN ORIZA SOAP — VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
ORIZA RICE POWDER — VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
ORIZA ESSENCE — VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
ORIZA EAU de COLOGNE — VIOLETS OF THE OZAR
ORIZA DROPS Dentifrice Water and Powder — VIOLETS OF THE OZAR

Superior — ORIZA-OIL — For the Hair

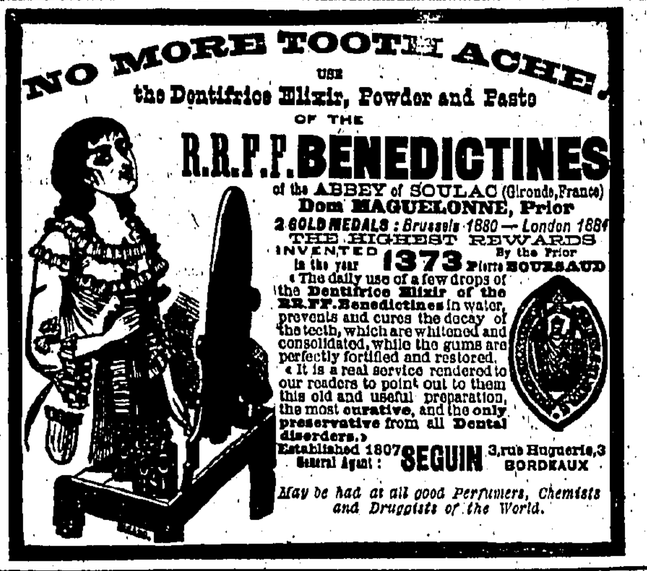
ORIZA-CREAM and ORIZA-LACTÉ *for the Complexion*
SOLIDIFIED ORIZA-ESSENCE *in the form of pencils or pastils.* 12 choice perfumes
ORIZALINE *a harmless instantaneous Dye, for the Hair and Beard, in all Shades.*

Sold by all the principal Chemists, Druggists and Perfumers in every part of the world.



Catalogue-Bijou sent post free

Beware of Imitations



TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequaled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsari's Photographic Studio.

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A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL and GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1880 [54

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,

AND

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,

2, DUDDELL STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574

TO LET UNFURNISHED,
From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate. Splendid View of the Harbour.

Apply to
W. S. MARTEN,
2, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1890. [999

Geo. Fenwick & Co., LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [159

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEYE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [...

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
OFFICE—No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1889. [36

G. RENNIE STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

AGENT FOR

J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.
McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.
Valentia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.
Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.
Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machians and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling end Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughened Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No. 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,

DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.
Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have, for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.

For Prices and Samples, apply to
G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1229

PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machines.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.

Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12."

The No. 1 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Hongkong, on MONDAY the 13th October, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with Statements of accounts for the year 1889 and for the half year ending 30th June, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from the 4th to 13th October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. [1316

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy.)

IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 20th May, 1890. [442

CAUTION TO SHIPOWNERS AND CAPTAINS.

RAHTJEN'S ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITIONS.

Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.

The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark *an open hand in red.*

REJECT ALL OTHERS.

Agents in Hongkong
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

IN RE UNPAID CALL.

FINAL NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Shares on which the Call of ($4:—), Four Dollars, per share, due 16th November 1889, has not been paid, are hereby notified, that unless the said Call together with interest thereon at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum *be paid* to the Undersigned, 6 Ice House Lane, on or before 15th October, 1890, the said shares will be liable to be forfeited, and under the Provisions of Section X Sub-section VIII of the Company's Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary resolution for the forfeiture of such shares.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [1383

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME-TABLE.

To take effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—

WEEK DAYS.
8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9, 10, 10.30 and 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1890 [698

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS,
(REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

White ants do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials from living authorities.

Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 35 cents per lb.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHEELE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [39

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtländer and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES,
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [913

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

MACCONES' SHERRY; PORT, IRROY'S CHAMPAGNE, CLARET, HOCK, BRANDIES, WHISKIES MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. SCALES, PAINTS, OILS and VARNISH, BICYCLES and TRICYCLES. SODA WATER MACHINERY. JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS, BICYCLE WHEELS for JINRICKSHAWS.

Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1889. 11

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

"THE FALLS" on R. B. L. No. 28,—A well built six-roomed House, at present let on lease for one year.

For full particulars, apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1889. [28

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner
"MONTIARA,"

Length	75 feet.
Beam	18 "
Depth of hold	7½ "
Registered tonnage	75 tons.

(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is lorcha-rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [579

NOW READY.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB RACE MEETING, 1890.

A Full Descriptive Report, in pamphlet form.

Orders may be sent to the following Agents:—
Mr. W. Brewer.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
The Hongkong Trading Co., Ltd.
or to
The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office,
Pedder's Hill.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1890.

JUST ARRIVED, FOR SALE.

THE New Stem Winder and Enameled Dial

WATERBURY WATCH,

SERIES J.—For Gentlemen, or large size.
SERIES L.—For Ladies', or small size.
Winds in less than a dozen turns;
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